

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 April 2004 (22.04.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/034286 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06F 17/30**

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2003/032295

(22) International Filing Date: 10 October 2003 (10.10.2003)

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(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/417,795 10 October 2002 (10.10.2002) US

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

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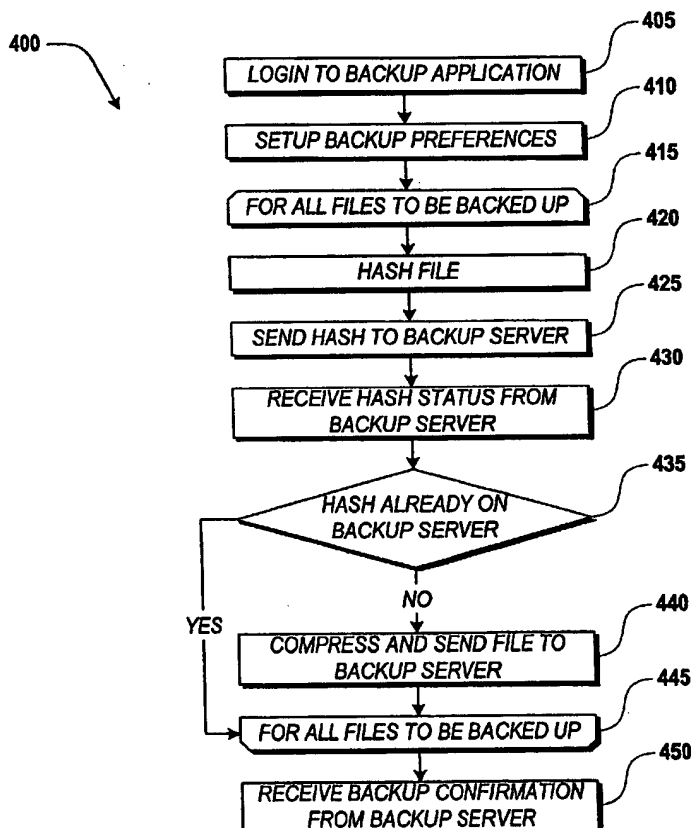
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(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: BACKING UP A WIRELESS COMPUTING DEVICE



(57) Abstract: A method and apparatus are provided to backup and restore data (410) from/to wireless computing devices, utilizing strongly collision free deterministic identifiers.

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Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for all designations
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii)) for all designations
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

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BACKING UP A WIRELESS COMPUTING DEVICE

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/417,795, filed on October 10, 2002, and entitled SHARED INCREMENTAL BACKUP, the subject
5 matter of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the fields of data processing and wireless communications. More specifically, the present invention relates to the provision of backup and restoration services, having particular application to wireless computing devices.

Background of Invention

10 Ever since the dawn of computing, users have had the need to backup data, especially critical data. A number of backup techniques including incremental backups are known in the art. However, conventional backup techniques have been found to be inefficient in a number of situations, including in particular, the backup of wireless devices.

15 Since their introduction, the capabilities, features and services of wireless devices has steadily increased, while the cost of ownership and operation has decreased. At first, these mobile devices operated on analog wireless network that enabled voice communication and simple paging features. Later, digital wireless networks were introduced for cellular telephone communications as well as data communications. Such digital wireless networks
20 allowed more advanced features such as encryption, color identification and the transmission and receipt of text messages (e.g., short message service "SMS" text messages).

As more and more data services are consumed using wireless mobile devices, more user data in particular, important, sensitive and/or critical data are being stored on the wireless mobile devices, requiring these data to be backed up. Conventional backup through
25 the wireless network even when done on an incremental basis, is expensive. Requiring the docking of wireless mobile devices for the performance of a backup, through reduced expensive wireless air time is inconvenient and unfriendly.

Description of Drawings

The present invention will be described by way of exemplary embodiments, but not limitations, illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like references denotes similar elements, and in which:

5 Figure 1 is a pictorial diagram of a number of devices connected to a network which provide a client device also connected to the network with backup and restoration services in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

 Figure 2 is a block diagram of the computing device that provides an exemplary operating environment for an embodiment of the present invention.

10 Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating the actions taken by a client device and backup server to provide backup services in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

~~Figure 4 is a flow diagram illustrating a backup routine in accordance with~~
embodiments of the present invention.

 Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating the actions taken by a client device and backup
15 server to provide restoration services in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

 Figure 6 is a flow diagram illustrating a restoration routine in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

 Figure 7 is an entity relationship diagram representing backed up data at a backup
20 server in accordance with one exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

 Figures 8-14 are exemplary screen shots of backup and restoration displays in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description

 The detailed description which follows is represented largely in terms of processes
25 and symbolic representations of operations by conventional computing components, including processors, memory storage devices for the processors, connected display devices and input devices, all of which are well known in the art. These processes and operations may utilize conventional computing components in a heterogeneous distributed computing environment, including remote storage servers, computer servers and memory storage
30 devices, such processes, devices and operations also being known to those skilled in the art

and others. Each of these conventional distributed computing components may be accessible by the processors via a communications network.

Embodiments of the present invention include a "Action Backup" computing application for backing up and restoring data, e.g., via wireless mobile devices, in a more efficient, less costly and more friendly manner. More specifically, the action backup application (hereinafter, "action backup") allows a user to backup and restore files, programs and other data installed in their wireless mobile devices via their wireless connections. The action backup application includes a client portion and a server portion, which are described in turn below.

In one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the action backup may be configured to perform one or more of the following functions: Incrementally backing up data from a wireless mobile device to a server, performing automatic scheduled backups, performing background backups and restoring data, programs and other data to the wireless mobile device that were previously backed up.

Further, the server portion of action backup will store and track the backed up data and provide storage space for this data. The data that is uploaded to the backup server in one exemplary embodiment is first compressed to save on storage space and to reduce the amount of upload time. The client side of the action backup application also in various embodiments includes filters for excluding some data and/or data locations from backups to the backup server. The restoration function of the action backup application may also be used to restore a user's backup data to another device (e.g., a replacement device).

Briefly, in one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a user is first presented with a log-on/sign-up screen where the user may log on as an existing user or sign up to begin utilizing the action backup application. Once the user has logged in, they may select from backup, restore or view history (histories of previous backup and restoration sessions). On the server side, also in one exemplary embodiment, the hosting environment includes the server side of the action backup application and a storage area for storing device backups (possibly comprising multiple storage servers). Together, the components facilitate sending and receiving backed up data as well as user and authentication data.

As previously explained, embodiments of the present invention operate in a wireless network to communicate between wireless mobile devices and backup servers. It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that other networks may be used in addition to

a wireless network, e.g., the "Internet" which refers to the collection of networks and routers that communicate between each other on a global level using the Internet Protocol ("IP") communications protocol.

Figure 1 is a pictorial diagram of an exemplary wireless backup system 100 for providing backup services to wireless mobile devices such as client device 200 via a wireless network 110 and other networks 130. For ease of illustration, the client device 200 is shown pictorially as a personal digital assistant ("PDA") in Figure 1, it being recognized that a large number of client devices in a variety of forms would be included in an actual on-line backup system 100 employing an embodiment of the present invention. In general, the client device 200 has computing capabilities and maybe any form of device capable of communicating with the backup server 150 in various embodiments of the present invention. Thus, while ~~client device 200 is pictorially shown as a PDA, a mobile computer, cellular phone and the like~~ may be equally employed, although these are just representative devices and should be taken as illustrative and not limiting.

The backup storage system 100 functions in a distributed computing environment that includes a plurality of client devices 200, interconnected by a wireless network 110 via a gateway 120 to other networks 130 to a backup server 150. All these connections and communications are interconnected via suitable network connections using suitable network communications protocols. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art, the backup server 150 may reside on any device accessible by the client device 200 shown in Figure 1. An exemplary client device 200 is shown in detail in Figure 2 and described below.

It will also be appreciated that while the backup server 150 of the backup system 100 is illustrated as a single device, the backup server 150 may actually comprise more than a single device in an actual system practicing embodiments of the present invention. It will also be appreciated that the backup server 150 may be file servers, database servers or a mixture of file servers and database servers.

Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary computing device 200 suitable for use in embodiments of the present invention. Those of ordinary skill in the art and others will appreciate that the computing device 200 may include many more components than those shown in Figure 2. However, it is not necessary that all of these generally conventional components be shown in order to disclose an enabling embodiment for practicing the present invention. As shown in Figure 2, the client device 200 includes a communications interface

230 for connecting to remote devices. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the communications interface 230 includes the necessary circuitry, driver and/or transceiver for such a connection, and is constructed for use with the appropriate protocols for such a connection. In one embodiment of the present invention, the communications interface 230 includes the necessary circuitry for a wireless network connection.

The computing device 200 also includes a processing unit 210, a display 240 and a memory 250, all interconnected along with the communications interface 230 via a bus 220. Those of ordinary skill in the art and others will appreciate that the display 240 may not be necessary in all forms of wireless computing devices and accordingly is an optional component. The memory 250 generally comprises a random access memory ("RAM"), a read only memory ("ROM") and a permanent mass storage device, such as a disk drive. The memory 250 stores an operating system 255 and backup and restoration software 260 formed in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. It will be appreciated that these software components may be loaded from a computer readable medium into memory 250 of the client device 200 using a drive mechanism (not shown) associated with the computer readable medium, such as a floppy, tape or DVD/CD-ROM drive or the communications interface 230.

Although an exemplary computing device has been described that generally conforms to conventional computing devices, those of ordinary skill in the art and others will appreciate that a client device 200 may be any of a great number of computing devices capable of communicating remotely with other computing devices. In various embodiments of the present invention, the client device 200 may be a cellular phone, PDA, general purpose computing device and the like.

The operation of the backup services of the backup system 100 shown in Figure 1 will be best understood by reference to Figure 3, which includes one exemplary sequence of communication interactions between a client device 200 and a backup server 150. It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art, that the communications from the client device 200 to the backup server 150 may comprise any form of wireless signals, including, but not limited to: radio frequency ("RF") signals, optical signals, audio modulated signals, and electromagnetic signals as well as conventional wire-based signals.

The exemplary communication interactions shown in Figure 3 begin with the client device 200 sending and receiving 305 log-in information to and from the backup server 150.

Such log-in information may be any of the conventional forms of log-in/authentication information communications known to those of ordinary skill in the art (e.g., user name password, cryptographic tokens, certification verifications, etc.)

Next, on the client device the backup preferences are set 310. In the exemplary communication interactions shown in Figure 3, only a single file will be backed up, those of ordinary skill in the art and others will appreciate that in many embodiments more than a single file or other data will be backed up. However, using a single file will illustrate the steps common to other backups with more than a single backup file. The backup file is then hashed 315 to produce a hash value.

Hashing is typically accomplished by passing an identifier through a "hash function" to generate a "hash value." In one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the hash function that is used to produce a hash value is a cryptographic hash function, also known as a secure hash algorithm. In general, the properties of the hash functions that are suitable for use with the present invention are those hash functions that are "one way" (i.e., if given y , it is hard to find x such that $h(x) = y$). Also, the hash function should be "strongly collision free" (i.e., it is very hard to find any pair of messages x_1, x_2 such that $h(x_1) = h(x_2)$). A non-limiting listing of suitable secure hash algorithms would include the following hashing algorithms: message digest 2 (MD2), message digest 4 (MD4), message digest 5 (MD5), Korean hash algorithm standard with 160 bit output (HAS160), HAVAL (using any of its variety of bit lengths), RACE Integrity Primitives Evaluation Message Digest (RIPEMD, including RIPEMD-128, RIPEMD-160, RIPEMD-256 and RIPEMD-320), secure hash algorithm-1 (SHA-1, including SHA-256/384/512), Tiger, Snefru, Fast Fourier Transform Hash (FFT-Hash I and FFT-Hash II), Message Authenticator Algorithm (MAA), Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA), Cell hash, hash function based on additive knapsacks, and hash function based on multiplicative knapsacks.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that other deterministic identifying algorithms may be used to produce data identifiers (e.g., cryptographic checksums, and the like). However for purposes of clarity, all such algorithms will be referred to as hashing algorithms that produce hash values.

Next, the client device 200 sends the backup files hash (hash value) 320 to the backup server 150. The backup server 150 then determines whether or not the hash value is present, 325.

Upon determining that the hash value is not present 325, the backup server 150 sends a file request 330 back to the client device 200. The client device 200 then compresses 335 the backup file and any associated file data used by the backup server and sends the compressed file and file data to the backup server. Those of ordinary skill in the art and others will appreciate that a file can be in one exemplary embodiment compressed and sent in an incremental fashion so as not to keep both an uncompressed and a compressed file on the client device 200. The backup server 150 then returns a backup conformation 340 to the client device 200 once all backup files have been received.

However, if the hash value is determined to be present, 325, the operations of 330 and 335 are advantageously skipped.

The backup system 100, described herein, includes a client device 200 whose ~~information is to be backed up to a backup server 150. Figure 4 is a flow diagram illustrating~~ an exemplary client side backup routine 400 suitable for implementation by the client device 200 for backing up data from the client device to the backup server 150. The backup routine 400 begins at block 405, where the user logs into the backup application. As illustrated in Figure 3, logging into the backup communication may in some exemplary embodiments involve communications with the backup server 150. Backup routine 400 then proceeds to block 410, where backup preferences are set up. In one exemplary embodiment of the present invention, backup preferences involve selecting a type of backup, and possibly the data to include or exclude from the backup. Figures 8 and 12-14, illustrate exemplary screen shots 800, 1200, 1300 and 1400 for exemplary preference setting screens for backing up a mobile device. Once the backup preferences have been entered then processing continues to looping block 415, which iterates through all files to be backed up. Next, in block 420, the current file to be backed up is hashed. As described above, hashing involves generating a hash value for the file data using a hash function. Next in block 425, the hash value is sent to the backup server 150. In block 430, the backup server returns a status for the hash value it received. Accordingly, in decision block 435 a determination is made whether the backup server 150 indicated that the hash was already on the backup server. If so, then processing continues to looping block 445, that cycles back to looping block 415 until all files to be backed up have been iterated through. After which, processing proceeds to block 450. If, however, in decision block 435 it was found that the hash value was not on the backup server 150, then processing proceeds to block 440, where the backup file is compressed and sent to

the backup server 150 from the client device 200. Next, processing continues to looping block 445 that cycles back to looping block 415 until all files to be backed up have been iterated through. Next, in 450, once all the backup files have been iterated through, a backup confirmation is received from the backup server 150.

5 Similar to the exemplary sequence of communication interactions shown in Figure 3, Figure 5 illustrates one exemplary sequence of communication interactions between a client device 200 and a backup server 150 for restoring data to a client device 200. The exemplary communication interactions shown in Figure 5, begin with the client device 200 logging in 505 to the backup application and communicating with the backup server 150. As already
10 noted above, any conventional log-in or authentication that is suitable for both authenticating a user may be used. Next, the client device 200 requests 510 possible data restorations from the backup server 150. ~~The backup server then returns a list of previous backups with the file~~
hashes (i.e., the hash values of the backup files) 515 to the client device 200. A user of the client device 200 then selects the 520 a previous backup to restore. Once the backup has
15 been selected, then it is checked 525 for compatibility with the client device 200. The compatibility check may involve checking whether, this is the same device, and/or whether it is a compatible device. In one exemplary embodiment of the present invention a compatible device will still be aloud to restore a backup, however, a warning will be displayed indicating that this backup was created on another device. Figure 10 illustrates one exemplary screen
20 shot 1000 showing such a warning. Next, the client device 200 checks 530, but the file (or files) to be restored do not already exist on the client device. Those of ordinary skill and of the art and others, will appreciate that this checking is accomplished via comparison of the file hashes received from the backup server 150. As it will be readily appreciated that identical data passed through the same hash function will generate the same hash values, and
25 that an identity of hash values will indicate that a file exists on the client device that is identical to a file being checked for restoration. Next, for the file (or files) to be restored, (i.e., that do not already exist on the client device 200) the files are deleted 535. The client device 200 then requests 540 those files from the selected previous backup that do not already exist on the client device 200. The backup server retrieves the 545 the backup file (or
30 files) to be restored and send the backup file (or files) 550 back to the client device 200. At the client device 200, the backup file (or files) are restored 555 to their locations. The client device 200 then confirms the restoration.

Figure 6, illustrates an exemplary restoration routine 600 suitable for implementation by the client device 200, for restoring files from a backup server 150. The restoration routine 600 begins at block 605 with a conventional log-in to the client devices backup application (e.g., backup and restoration software 260). As already noted above, this may involve
5 communications between the client device 200 and backup server 150. Next in block 610 the client device 200 requests a list of possible backups that have already been performed for this account that was logged into in block 605. Those of ordinary skill and of the art will appreciate that accounts may simply be differentiated between log-in and password information or may require further authentication such as, bio-metric and/or hardware tokens
10 (e.g., Smartcards, phone sims, phone identification and/or device identification numbers, etc.) in block 615 the list of previous backups is received. Next, in block 620, a backup to restore is selected.

Processing then proceeds to decision block 625.

In decision block 625, if a determination is made whether the selected backup is
15 compatible with the client device 200 and/or it's operating system 255. If in decision block 625, it was determined that the selected backup is not compatible (either with the client device 200 and/or it's operating system 225) then processing proceeds to block 695, where incompatibility notice is displayed and the restoration routine 600 ends. If, however, in decision block 625 was determined that the selected backup was compatible but had been
20 performed on another device, then processing proceeds to block 630, where a compatibility warning is displayed (see for example, screen shot 1000 in Figure 10) after which processing proceeds to looping block 635. Similarly, if it was determined that the selected backup is compatible, then processing also proceeds to directly to looping block 635.

The iterative process of restoring files begins in looping block 635 and proceeds to
25 block 640, where the current file to be restored is deleted (if it currently exists on the client device 200). Next, the compressed restoration file is received in block 645. In block 650, the compressed restoration file is decompressed to the location it is to be restored to in the client device 200. Those of ordinary skill and of the art and others will appreciate receiving and decompressing a file may be combined in an incremental decompressing to a restored
30 location on the client device 200. Processing then continues to looping block 655, that cycles back to looping block 635 until all files to be restored have been iterated through, at which point processing continues to block 660. In block 660, a restoration confirmation is sent back

to the backup server 150 and optionally displayed on the client device 200. In exemplary embodiments of the present invention where compressed files are downloaded and maintained during the restoration process then the restoration routine 600 would continue to block 665, where the compressed files are deleted. It will be appreciated, however, by those of ordinary skill and of the art that in some embodiments of the present invention where an incremental restoration process is used, the compressed files are not maintained on the client device 200 and accordingly there would be no need to delete them.

The previous description of Figures 3-6 illustrated the interaction and steps involved in backing up and restoring data to a client device 200. Figure 7 illustrates an exemplary entity relationship diagram ("ERD") that describes data structures of exemplary backup data stored at the backup server 150. As already described above, the backup data stored at the backup server 150, includes multiple backup files that are associated with particular user accounts but, are not stored in a redundant manner. For identical backed up data, only a single copy of the actual data needs to be stored in various embodiments of the present invention. For example, if ten users have the identical file on their client device 200 and they all back the file up to the same backup server 150, then only a single backup file would be created. However, the backup file would be associated with each of the ten users' accounts.

In Figure 7, the entity relationship diagram 700 illustrates how backup data is arranged, in accordance with one embodiment. A conventional crow's foot ERD notation is employed in ERD 700. Boxes in the ERD represent entities/objects. The properties of these objects are called attributes and are represented inside each box. The lines connecting the boxes represent relationships between those objects. The relationships are of a variety of types, for example, each line end represents the respective relationship between one object to another.

For example, the user object 705, begins with a zero to one relationship to the user actions object 710, which has a zero to many relationship with the user object 705. Similarly, the user action object 710 has a singular relationship with a user files object 715, but the user files object 715 has a zero to many relationship with the user action object 710. Said more plainly, for there to be a user action, there will be one file that, that action will corresponds to, however, for the user files there are between zero and many possible user actions that may affect the user files from this illustration it can be seen that a line end with a cross and a circle indicates a zero to one relationship, a simple cross indicates a singular relationship, a circle

with a three-pronged fork indicates a zero to many relationship and, a cross with a three-pronged fork indicates a single to many relationship.

Figure 7 provides a high level logical description of the data elements that are used to backup and restore data to and from client devices 200 and backup servers 150. In the ERD 700 the user object 705 includes attributes, such as a user identifier (user_UID), a user name, password, and a device identifier (device_UID).

The user actions object includes attributes of a user action identifier (user_action_UID), and associated user id (user_UID), an action type (action_type_UID) a date and time and a description.

The user files object 715 includes a file identifier (file_UID), a file name, a file path, a file date and time, and a flag on whether the file should be deleted (file_delete_flag). Related to the user files object 715 is the file archive object 720. The archive object 720 also contains a file identifier (file_UID), file data of the file being stored, an indication as to whether the file is compressed (file_is_compressed_flag), a hash value of the file (file_hash) and the sizes of the file in compressed and uncompressed form.

Other objects in the ERD 700 that are related to the user action object or an action type object 725 that includes and action type identifier (action_type_UID) and a description. Also included is the user action error object 730 that includes a user action identifier, an error code and an associated file name.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill and the art and others, that the ERD 700 represents one of many possible arrangements of data suitable for implementing embodiments of the present invention. Accordingly, it will be appreciated that modifications to the data structures and the ERD 700 that preserve the backup and restoration functionality of the present invention still fall within the spirit and the scope of the present invention.

Figures 8-14 illustrate exemplary screen shots of one exemplary embodiment of the present invention. These exemplary screen shots 800-1400 are presented to enhance the understanding of the present invention but are not meant to be limiting examples of the present invention. Figure 8 illustrates an exemplary screen shot 800 where a backup may be named and backup options can be selected.

Figure 9 illustrates a screen shot 900 representative of a display once a backup has been completed.

Figure 10 represents an exemplary restoration screen shot 1000 with possible backup sessions that may be restored. In addition, screen shot 1000 shows a warning that the August 9, 2002 backup session was created on a different device and includes a warning about assuring compatibility.

5 Figure 11 represents a "view history" screen shot 1100 where backup and restoration history information is displayed on the client device 200.

Figure 12 represents an exemplary backup setup screen shot 1200 that includes further setup and configuration information for backing up client devices 200 in accordance with the present invention.

10 Figure 13 illustrates a "exclude files by type" screen shot 1300 where a user may select certain types of files to exclude from backups from the client device 200. It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill and the art that some types of the files are not critical and that the cost of backing these files up is not warranted for such non-critical files. Accordingly, in the screen shot 1300 certain audio files, graphic files, movie files, and media
15 files that often are of a large size and are accordingly expensive in either bandwidth and or monetary costs are excluded.

Similar to Figure 13, Figure 14 illustrates a "exclude file by location" screen shot 1400 where certain files at a particular file location in the client device 200 are excluded for similar reasons.

20 Although various embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that changes can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. In particular it will be appreciated that while the processes and communication interaction of the present invention have been described in a particular order, those of ordinary skill and the art and others will
25 appreciate that other orders of processes and/or communications interactions will also fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention.

CLAIMS

1. A wireless computing apparatus having
a processor; and
5 a memory comprising computer executable instructions which, when executed are
operative to:
designate data on the wireless computing apparatus to backup;
generate a strongly collision free deterministic identifier for said data;
communicate said strongly collision free deterministic identifier to a backup
10 server; and
only if said backup server indicates that said data is not already available to said
~~backup server, send said data to said backup server.~~
-
2. The apparatus of Claim 1, wherein the apparatus further comprises a
15 transceiver and audio input/output components coupled to the processor and memory.
3. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said data is sent in compressed form to said
backup server.
- 20 4. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said strongly collision free deterministic
identifier comprises a hash value of said data.
5. The apparatus of Claim 4 wherein said hash value is generated by a
cryptographic hashing algorithm.
25
6. The apparatus of Claim 5 wherein said cryptographic hashing algorithm is
selected from the group of cryptographic hashing algorithms consisting of: MD2, MD4,
MD5, SHA, HAS160, HAVAL, RIPEMD (including RIPEMD – 128/160/255/320), TIGER,
Snefru, FFT-Hash I, FFT-Hash II, MAA, DSA, Cell hash, hash functions based on additive
30 knapsacks, and hash functions based on multiplicative knapsacks.

7. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said strongly collision free deterministic identifier is a cryptographic checksum.

8. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said strongly collision free deterministic identifier is wirelessly communicated via a communication medium selected from the group consisting of: RF signals, optical signals, audio modulated signals, and electromagnetic signals.

9. The apparatus of Claim 1 further comprising designating a data type not to backup from the wireless computing apparatus.

~~10. The apparatus of Claim 1 further comprising designating a data location not to backup from the wireless computing apparatus.~~

11. A wireless computing apparatus having
a processor; and
a memory comprising computer executable instructions which, when executed are operative to:
select a backup compilation;
receive a strongly collision free deterministic identifier for restoration data from said backup compilation from a backup server; and
only if said strongly collision free deterministic identifier is not identical to any strongly collision free deterministic identifier of data currently on the wireless computing apparatus, receiving said restoration data from said backup server.

12. A computer implemented method of backing up a wireless computing device, the method comprising:
designating data on the wireless computing device to backup;
generating a strongly collision free deterministic identifier for said data;
communicating said strongly collision free deterministic identifier to a backup server;
and

only if said backup server indicates that said data is not already available to said backup server, sending said data to said backup server.

13. The method of Claim 12 wherein said strongly collision free deterministic
5 identifier comprises a hash value of said data.

14. The method of Claim 12 further comprising designating a data type not to backup from the wireless computing device.

10 15. The method of Claim 12 further comprising designating a data location not to backup from the wireless computing device.

16. A computer implemented method of restoring data to a wireless computing device, the method comprising:

15 selecting a backup compilation;

receiving a strongly collision free deterministic identifier for data from said backup compilation from a backup server; and

only if said strongly collision free deterministic identifier is not identical to any strongly collision free deterministic identifier of data on the wireless computing device,
20 receiving said data from said backup server.

17. A computing server apparatus having
a processor; and

a memory comprising computer executable instructions which, when executed are
25 operative to:

receive a request to backup data from a client device, including a separate identifier for said data;

determine that said separate identifier does not correspond to backup data already on the server apparatus; and

30 only if said separate identifier does not correspond to previously backed up data on the server apparatus, receiving said data from said client device.

Then in a dependent claim mentioned that the server got its own copy from another client.

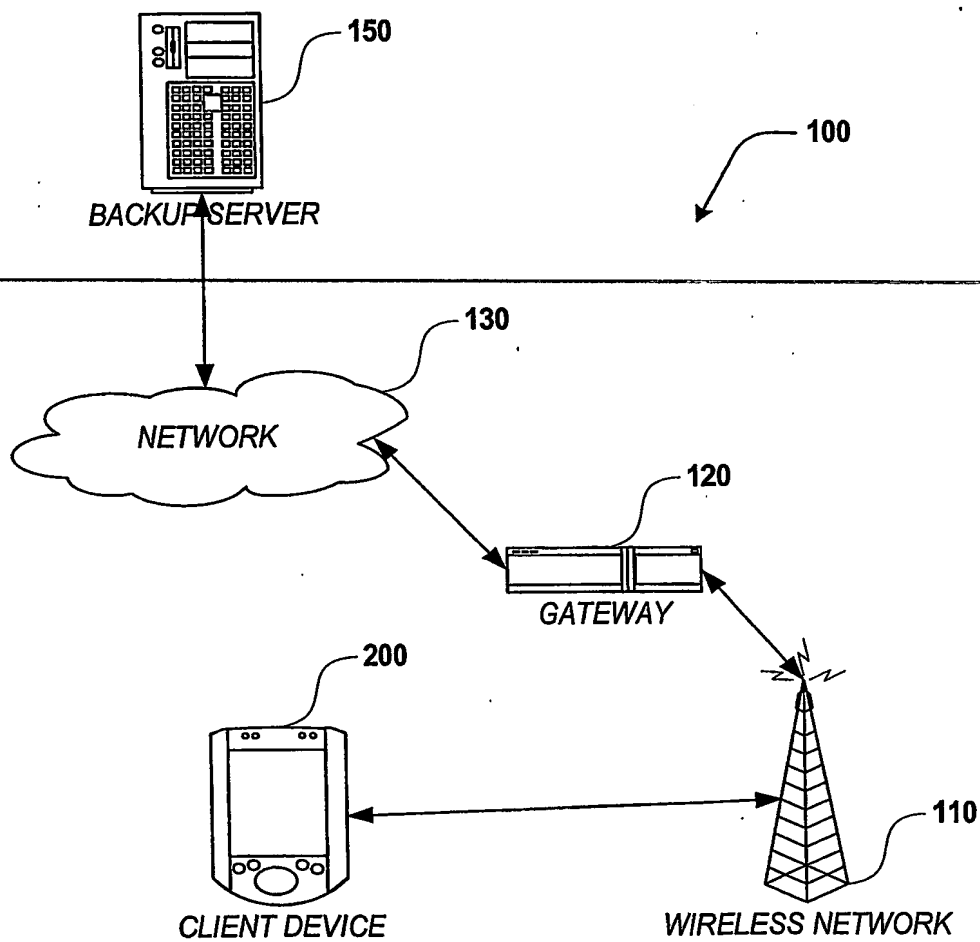
The "strongly collision free deterministic identifier" may be re-mentioned in a dependent claim.

5

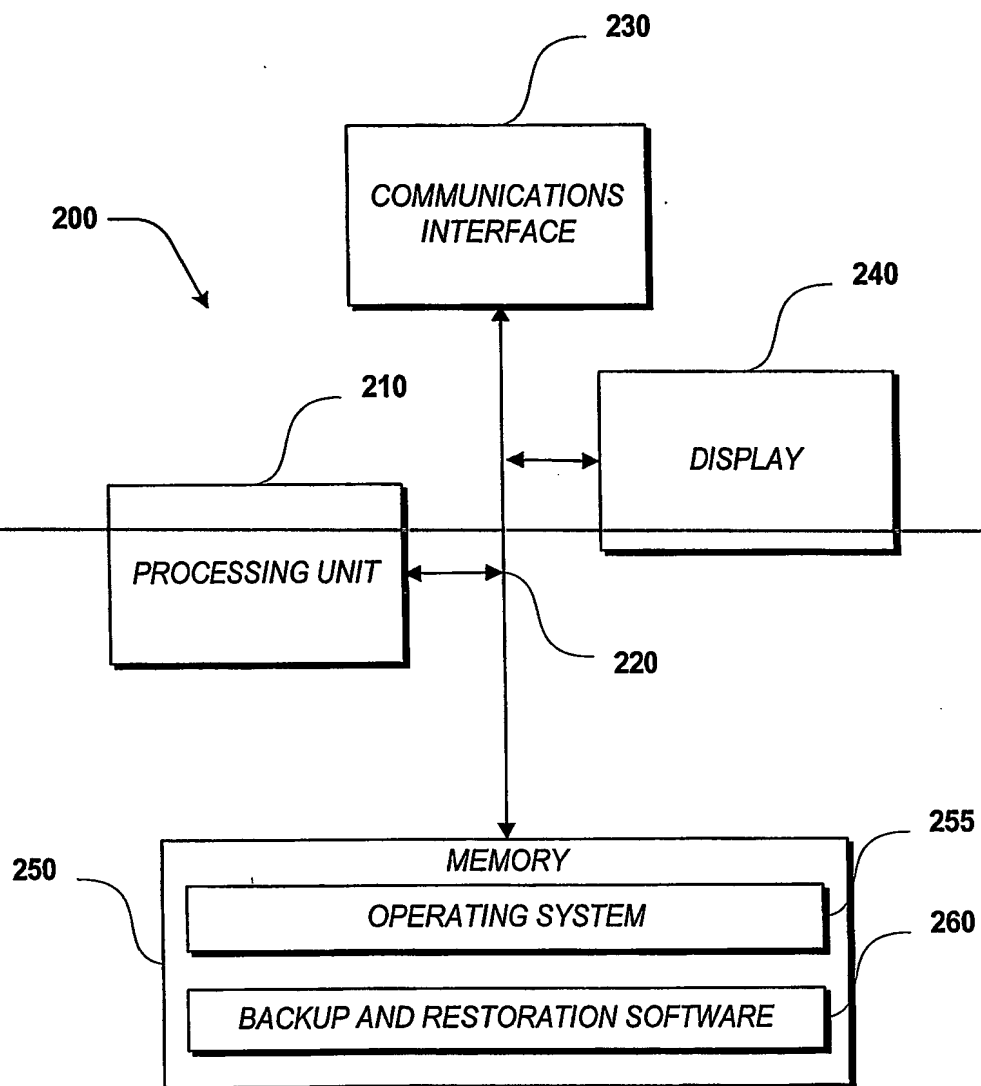
18. The apparatus of Claim 17, wherein said separate identifier is a strongly collision free deterministic identifier.

19. The apparatus of Claim 17, wherein further said backup data on the server
10 apparatus was previously backed up from a client device.

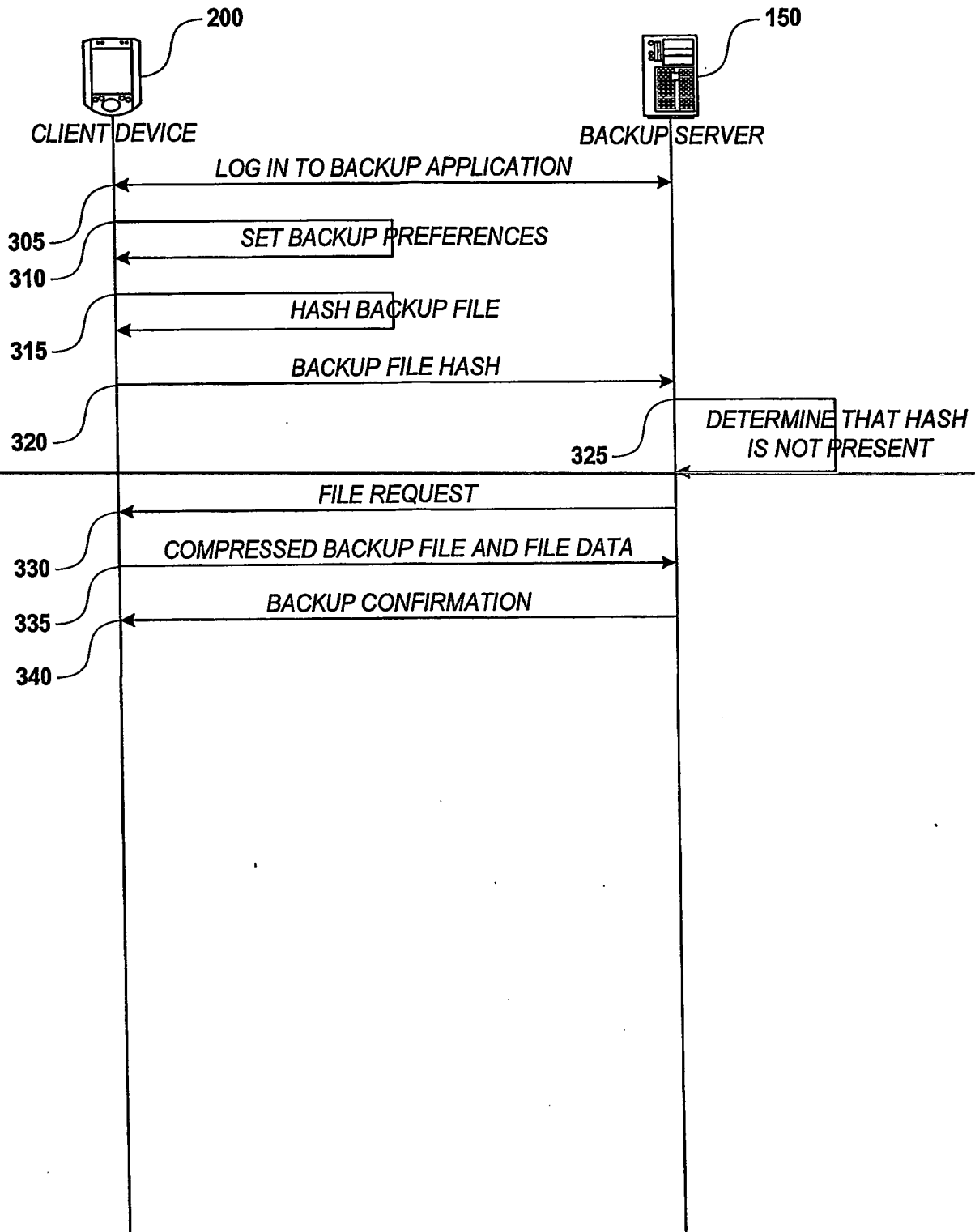
1/14

**Fig. 1.**

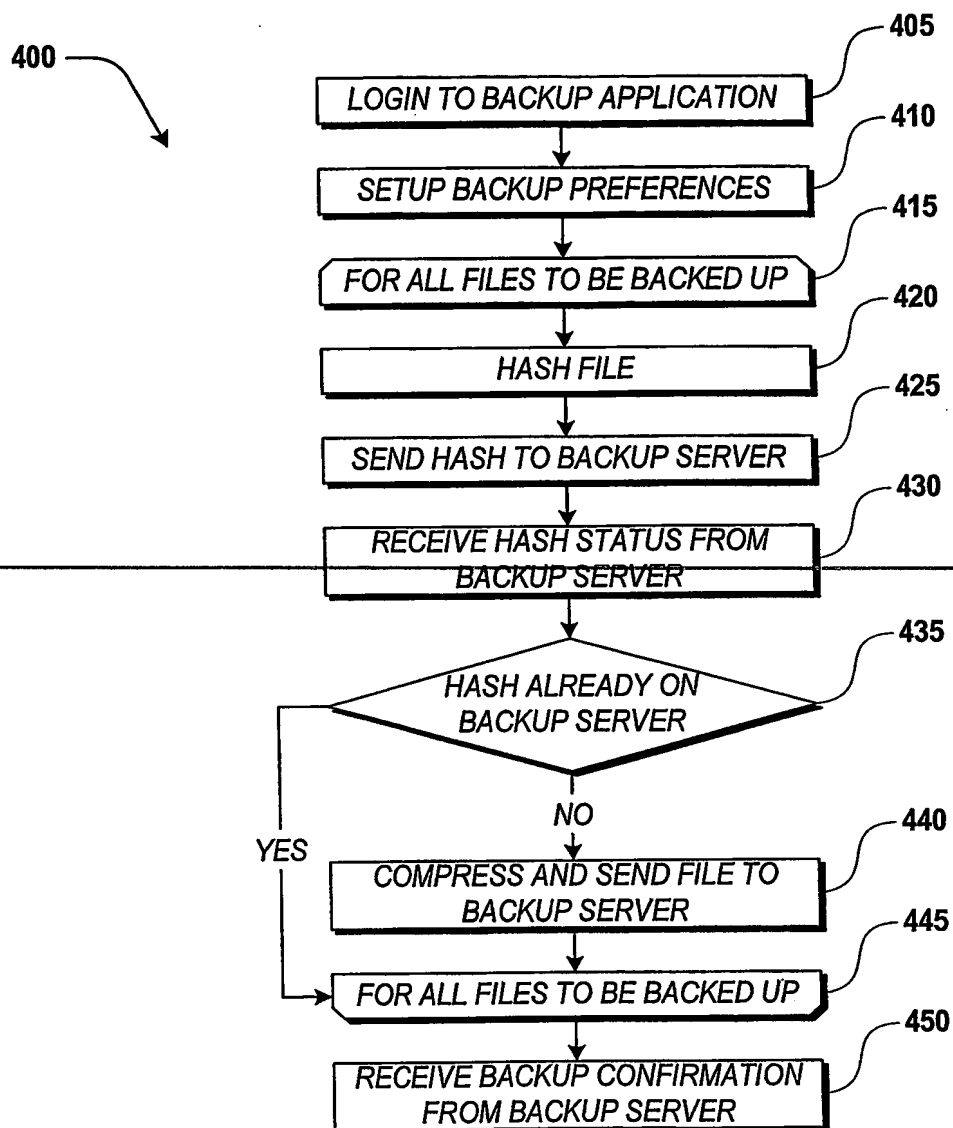
2/14

**Fig.2.**

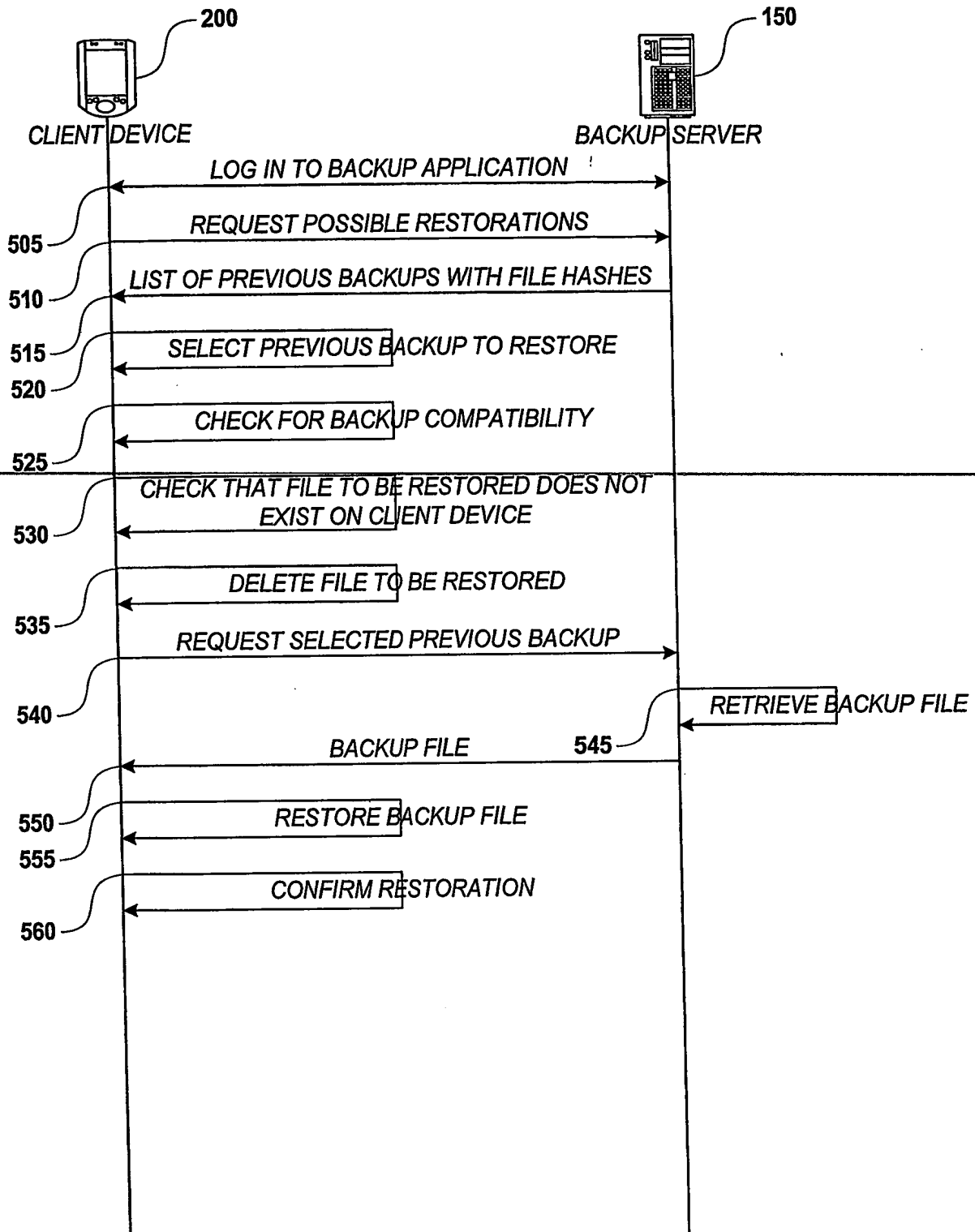
3/14

**Fig.3.**

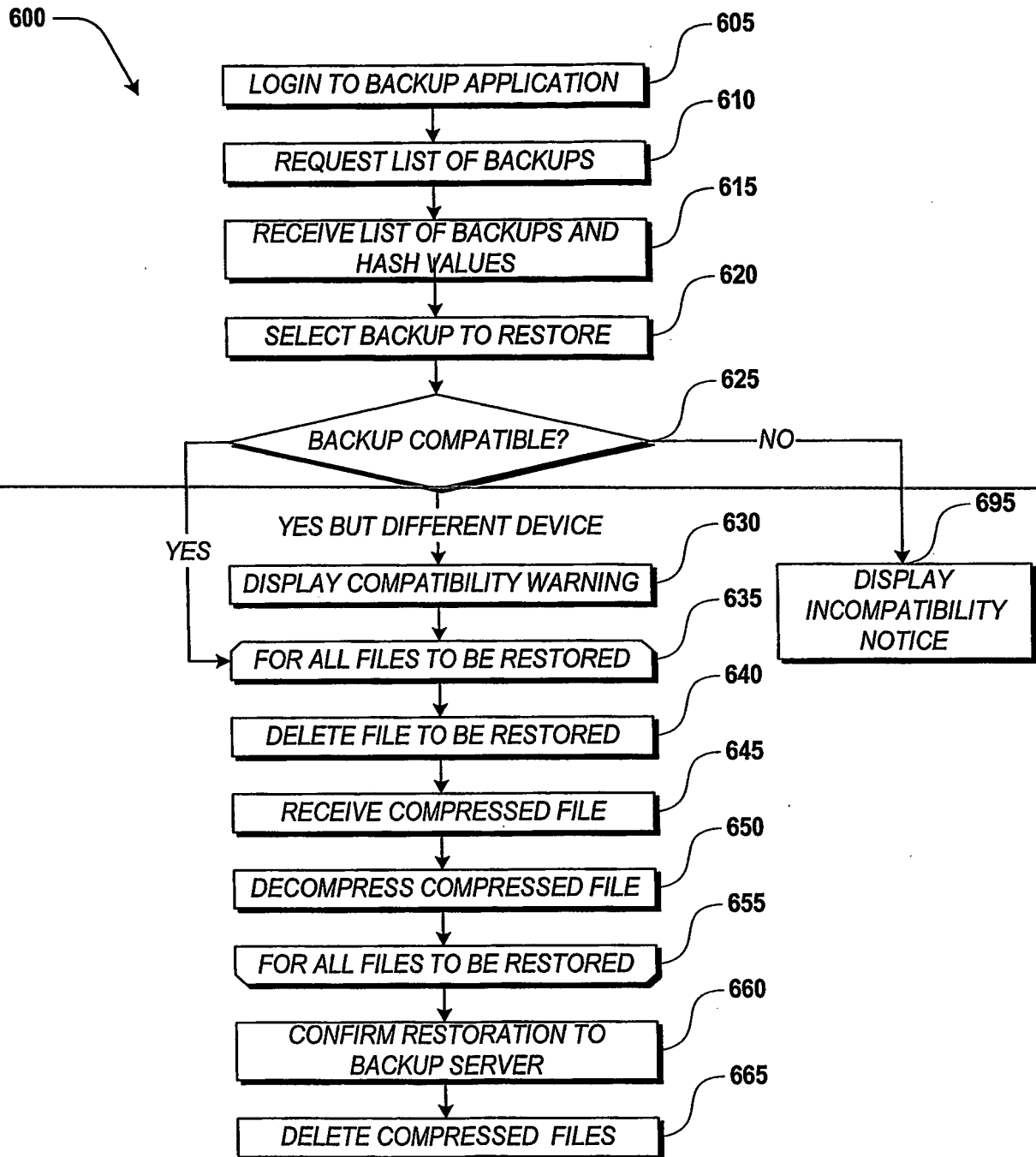
4/14

**Fig.4.**

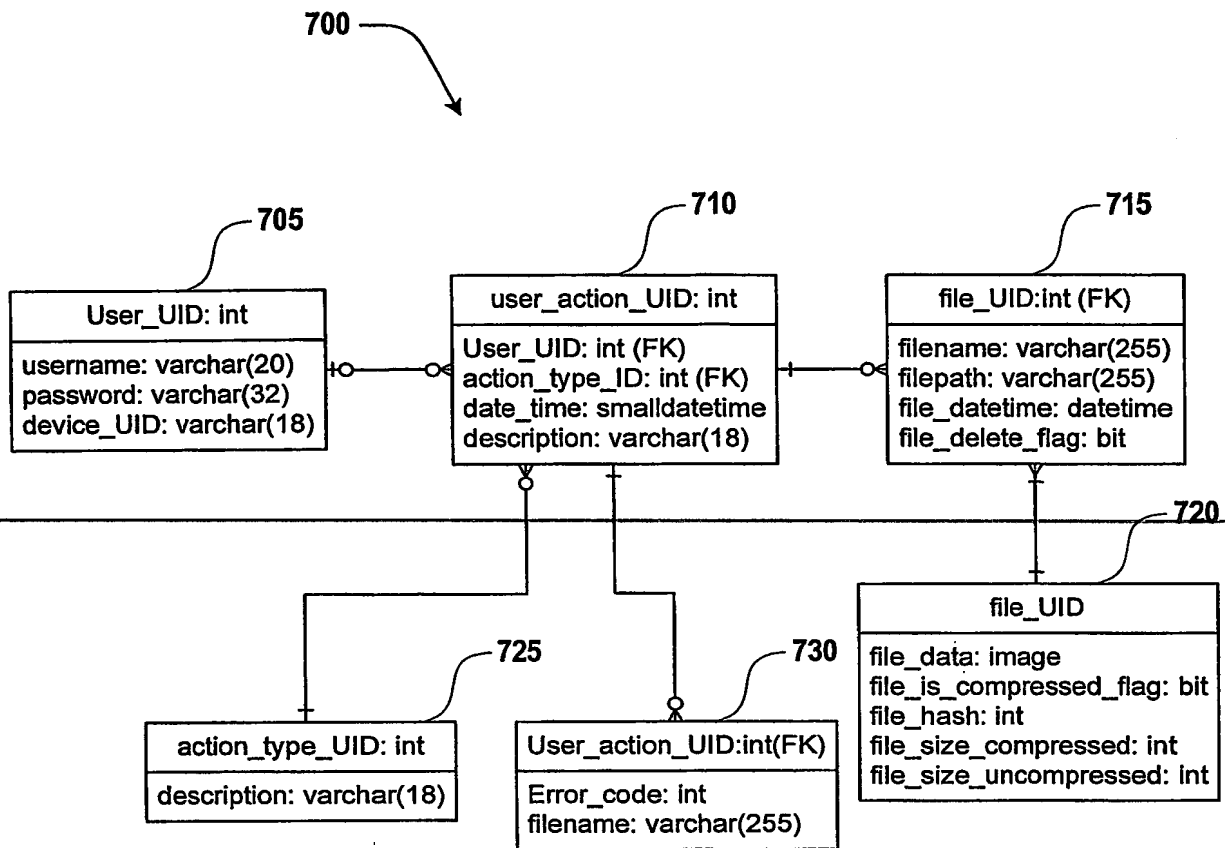
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**Fig.5.**

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**Fig. 6.**

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**Fig. 7.**

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800

BACKUP

NAME THIS BACKUP

8/14/2002 11:21:33 AM

TYPE OF BACKUP

☐ NORMAL (INCREMENTAL)

☒ SELECTIVE

☒ CONTACTS

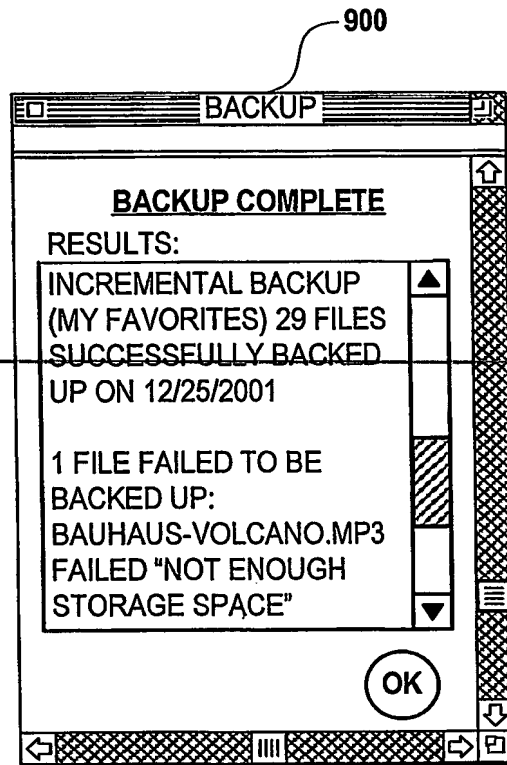
☒ CALENDAR

☐ DOCUMENTS

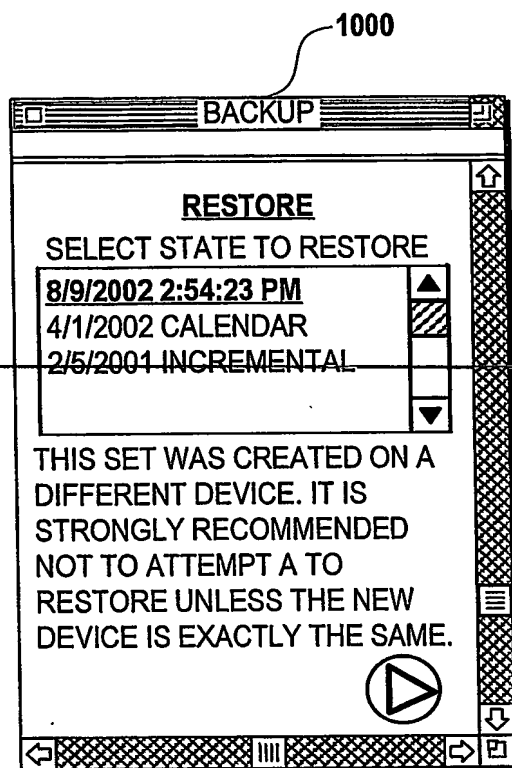
▶

Fig. 8.

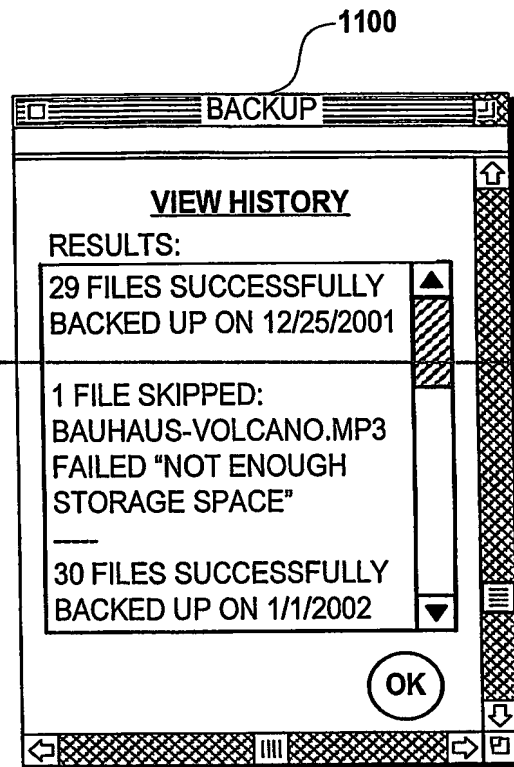
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**Fig. 9.**

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**Fig. 10.**

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**Fig. 11.**

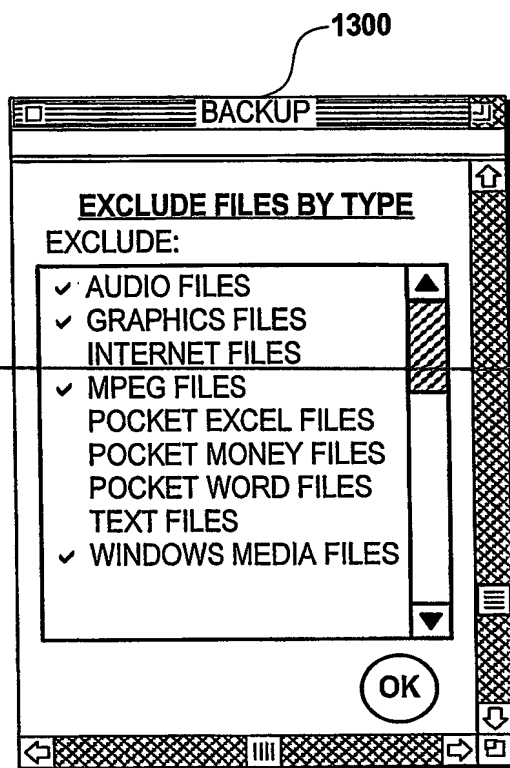
12/14

1200

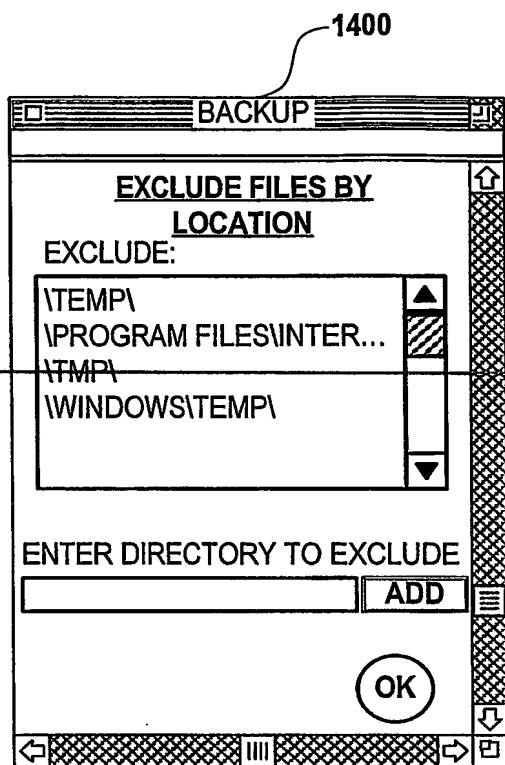
The diagram shows a window titled "BACKUP" with a standard operating system window border. Inside the window, the word "OPTIONS" is underlined. Below it, there are three checked checkboxes: "AUTOMATIC BACKUP", "DAILY", and "WEEKLY". There is also an unchecked checkbox for "MONTHLY". Below these, there is a "TIME:" label followed by a text input field and a small downward arrow button. Further down, there is another checked checkbox labeled "PROMPT BEFORE BACKUPS?". At the bottom right of the window is a circular "OK" button. The window has a shaded border on the right and bottom sides, and a small icon in the top right corner.

Fig. 12.

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**Fig. 13.**

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**Fig. 14.**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US03/32295

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 17/30

US CL : 707/204

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 707/204, 200; 709/203

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WEST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,778,395 A (WHITING et al) 07 July 1998 (07.07.1998), abstract, figure 1 and 3, column 5 lines 3-51, column 21 lines 19-65, column 27 lines 34-67	1-19
Y	US 6,345,281 B1 (KARDOS et al) 05 February 2002 (05.02.2002), figures 1A and 6	1-19
Y	US 5,392,390 (CROZIER) 21 February 1995 (21.02.1995), abstract, figure 1; column 4 lines 54-66	1-19

☐

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

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See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 February 2004 (19.02.2004)

Date of mailing of the international search report

09 MAR 2004

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